

## THE SPANISH REPLY.

The Long-Expected Answer to the President's Note Unsatisfactory.

## A CONFERENCE WITH M. CAMBON.

The Parties at the Meeting Will Not Make Public What Occurred—Military Operations in Porto Rico to Be Pushed.

Washington, Aug. 6.—After a conference on the peace question lasting just an hour yesterday afternoon between the president and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the latter acting as the representative of Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the white house and announced that the conference was inconclusive, wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing public as to what had occurred. The secretary did not appear to be discouraged as he made this statement, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference. From this it is gathered that the long-expected answer of the Spanish government to the president's note, upon being received, had turned out to be just as was expected—either a counter proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the president's note.

Meantime, in consonance with the declared purpose of the president at the beginning of the overtures, this conference is not operating to restrain military operations in any degree. Orders went out yesterday for a conference of leaders of the regiments to accompany Gen. Wade to Porto Rico and within 24 hours some of the troops of this expedition will be boarding the transports at Newport News. It is felt that, even should an armistice be declared before these troops see active service at the front, it will be beneficial for them to have made the trip, for otherwise there was danger of the morals of the troops being destroyed through their craving to get away from the big concentration camps and at least see the shores of Cuba or Porto Rico.

On the assumption that peace is near at hand some attention is being given to the steps by which this may be brought about formally, and the measures necessary to be adopted immediately afterwards. It is said to be not at all improbable that the preliminaries leading up to the signature of the treaty may consume fully three months, so that it may be well along toward the legal date of the assembly of congress before the president will be prepared to submit a peace treaty to the senate. It does not follow from this that an actual state of war will prevail during this interval of three months, for, as a matter of fact, hostilities will terminate within a very few days after Spain has notified the United States government of her acceptance of the terms laid down in the president's note of last Saturday. The military establishment, however, must be maintained during that time and many acts performed that are incident to actual warfare.

It is expected here that the Spanish pledge to accept the broad conditions laid down by the United States will take the form of a written agreement, something in the nature of a protocol, which, while a very necessary step in the negotiation of a treaty, is not always a part of the documents. The negotiations have not progressed sufficiently to indicate who shall be the parties to this agreement, or rather who shall represent the principals—the United States and Spain. It is possible that it may be signed in Washington, as between Secretary Day and M. Cambon, or on the other hand the ambassadors of Spain and the United States in one of the European countries—probably in this case France—might meet and by the authorization of their respective governments sign this agreement. The protocol, if it may be so called, in either case would not take the place in any manner of the treaty of peace which would be drawn up later by commissioners to be appointed for this purpose.

Under the terms of the president's note, if they shall be accepted by Spain, the Spanish government is bound to evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico immediately. This action is not to wait upon the work of the peace commissioners, but is to precede it, and to follow immediately upon the signature of the memorandum accepting the president's conditions. The word

"immediately" in this case is perhaps a little deceptive. The experience of the war department in the endeavor to remove to Spain the Spanish troops surrendered at Santiago, has not justified the expectation that the large force of Spanish regulars can be gathered up and shipped home to Spain in less than about 60 days at the best. This estimate is based on the fact that it is not expected by the Spanish troop transports that they will be able to return all of the Spanish prisoners to Spain before the 1st of September. Therefore what is meant by the word "immediately" is that the Spanish government shall at least begin the arrangements at once for the evacuation of the islands.

On the whole, it is a rather fortunate circumstance that this evacuation cannot take place en masse and immediately, for it has been determined that the Spanish troops withdrawn must be replaced by United States troops. This is deemed to be necessary to guard against anarchy, and to secure the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, under proper constitutional guarantees, but in all probability not many of them will have to go there before the present rainy season has neared its end.

James Nichols and Tom Norville were killed at the George McCullough mine, at Galena, Kan., by a nature explosion.

## FRANCIS S. KEY HONORED.

A Handsome Monument to the Memory of the Author of "The Star Spangled Banner" Unveiled at Frederick.

Frederick, Md., Aug. 10.—Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was honored yesterday in this, his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory. The preliminary ceremonies included a parade in which military and civic organizations from all parts of the state took part and which was witnessed by thousands of residents and visitors. At the foot of the monument the order of exercises included an oration by Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, an address by Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, and an ode by Folger McKinsey, of Baltimore. The cord which released the drapery uncovering the monument was then drawn by Miss Julia McHenry Howard, granddaughter of Francis Scott Key.

## BLAND IS CHAIRMAN.

Missouri Democrats Meet in State Convention—Warm Discussion Over Territorial Extension Anticipated.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 10.—The Missouri democratic state convention met in this city this morning, with Congressman Richard P. Bland as temporary chairman. Gov. Stephens is not here, but his interests are being guarded by State Auditor Seibert. The convention will undoubtedly endorse the Chicago platform, but there will be a warm discussion over the plank on territorial extension. Ex-Gov. Stone is credited with a desire for a resolution favoring the holding of every foot of territory won by American soldiers.

## Philippines Are Rich in Coal.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The officials of the geological survey are of the opinion that the Philippine islands may be rich in coal and petroleum deposits and say it is known gold is to be found there. It has been decided to make an examination of the mineral deposits of the islands, and Dr. George F. Baker, of the geological survey, will proceed to Manila as soon as possible.

## Baseball Club at Auction.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The announcement by advertisement in the newspapers is made that the St. Louis baseball club will be sold at public auction September 1, from the courthouse door. The auction will be conducted by Trustee Von Der Ahe, and the club and its assets will be sold to the highest bidder to satisfy the creditors. Von Der Ahe has preferred claims against the club amounting to \$87,000, and it is said that he will buy the club in.

## With Chaffee as Commander.

New York, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, says: President McKinley has decided to establish a military department in Cuba. For the present the territory embraced within this command will be that territory wrested from Toral's forces. The command will be known as the military department of Santiago, and it is the intention of the war department to detail as commanding general, Gen. A. R. Chaffee.

## CHANGE IN BLANCO.

His Present Demeanor Strangely in Contrast with His Former Manner.

## THE PARIS TEMPS ON THE TERMS.

It Hopes That the United States Will Be Magnanimous to Its Vanquished Enemy—A Spanish Appeal for Aid—Spanish Prisoners Embarking.

New York, Aug. 9.—According to advices received from Havana by the Cuban junta Capt. Gen. Blanco appreciates the fact that he must withdraw himself and his forces from the island of Cuba. He assumed a mildness of demeanor which compares strangely with his previous belligerent attitude and frequently expressed determination to hold out in Havana to the death, and he is treating the insurgents with great consideration. In a recent proclamation he made known to the Spanish people of Cuba that Spain, through the intervention of foreign powers, had been forced to the disgraceful issue of suing for peace and that there would be no more war and no further use for soldiers. He offered a pardon to all Cuban political prisoners and more than 150 were released in Havana. Havana, he says, will be given over to Americans and Cubans, and the Spaniards will be forced to evacuate. He assures the soldiers and all Spanish residents who wish to return to Spain or go to other Spanish possessions that they will get free transportation, given by their mother country, to their destination, and will go protected from interference from either Cubans or Americans. He suggests that the Cubans be forgiven and no longer regarded as enemies and that no unkind feelings be cherished.

## THE PARIS TEMPS ON THE TERMS.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Temps says it is to be hoped that the noble resignation of Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley and that he will consider it honorable to show that if the United States is strong, it is great and magnanimous enough to spare the vanquished enemy, not to abuse its victory, and to desire by the generosity of its acts to make the treaty with the people they have learned to respect on the battlefields a veritable pact of friendship. It is certain, the Temps adds, that Spain will be rewarded for her wisdom. Freed from the Cuban incubus she will regain energy and vitality and march with joyful steps toward a calm and prosperous future.

## A SPANISH APPEAL FOR AID.

London, Aug. 9.—Countess DeCassa Valencia, wife of the former Spanish ambassador to Great Britain, appeals through the London papers for contributions to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. She says: An official dispatch from Madrid received this evening gives details of the alarming increase of suffering caused by the war. There are many thousands lying in hospitals at San Sebastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, without bandages or lint, or even beds to sleep upon, owing to inadequate funds. And there are many widows and orphans who are in most urgent need of relief.

## SPANISH PRISONERS EMBARKING.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 9.—Gen. Shafter and the Spanish general, Toral, held a consultation at the palace yesterday afternoon with regard to the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners of war. As a result of the conference 1,000 of the sick and wounded will be taken on board the Alicante this morning and sent to Spain as soon as the vessel is properly loaded. There is to be no bunching or waiting of transports. Each will sail as soon as it can be loaded after arriving here.

## SIGSBEE GIVEN THE TEXAS.

The Gallant Captain Placed in Command of the Mate to the Battleship Lost at Havana.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she met her fate in the harbor of Havana, and who has been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieve Capt. John W. Philip of the command of the battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs in New York. Capt. Philip will be assigned to shore duty, probably the command of the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco. Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich, of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, has been ordered to the command of the Newark. Commodore Schley's new flagship, to succeed Capt.

Albert S. Barker, who has been transferred to the Oregon on account of the illness of Capt. Charles E. Clark.

Hanna Enters a Protest. Salt Lake City, Aug. 9.—A movement having been recently inaugurated to incorporate the democratic financial plank in the platform of the republican party of Utah, Senator Hanna, chairman of the national republican committee, has addressed a letter to United States Marshal Miller, of this city, strongly protesting against any such action by the republicans of Utah or any other state.

## A REVOLUTION WILL FOLLOW.

Don Carlos' American Representative Says the Spanish Pretender Will Lead a Great Army into Madrid.

New York, Aug. 8.—In an interview here, Senor Diaz de Cortina, Don Carlos' American representative, said: Economically, Spain is in a state of ruin today and the absolute power of government which has been in force for the last 50 years is the only cause of blame. No nation in the world could stand what Spain has stood for all these years and still have her people remain loyal. All over the country factories are closing up and workmen being sent home to starve. It is terrible. The country is ripe for revolution. A republic is impossible; republicans there are divided into hundreds of factions and are altogether theorists. Spain had a republic for 14 years, and during that time four presidents—nearly five, in fact. The last one was nominated, but never elected, as the Spanish people grew tired of the republic business. They realized that it was not the government Spain required.

Don Carlos is ten times stronger than ever before. The hopes placed in him are general among all classes throughout the country at the present day, while some time ago, during the last Carlist uprising, the feeling was confined only to the north and east, where for four years Don Carlos reigned absolutely. I could name at least a dozen generals who sympathize with the Carlist hopes who, at a moment's notice, would raise an army of 100,000 volunteers between them.

However, Don Carlos will do nothing while Spain is in trouble with this country. This he has asserted and he is a prince who keeps his word. He will declare himself when Sagasta, or whoever may be then in power, makes peace and the soldiers are beginning to return to their homes. The revolution which will result in putting Don Carlos on the throne will not be of long duration. The Carlist army will advance directly from the northern frontier to Madrid. One of the reasons of failure during the last uprising was the lack of money. Of this there is plenty now. I have said that Don Carlos will establish a constitutional monarchy, very much like that of Prussia for instance, and will therefore introduce free class franchise, intellectual, moral and material. Under the first are the universities, scientists, etc.; religion with the second; material riches, industries and arts with the third. All municipal authorities would be elected by the people, who recognize, however, the fact that a stronger hand is needed to lead the nation.

The church will not be allowed to dominate in politics as has hitherto been the case. Contrary to general opinion, I may say that the pope does not want to see Don Carlos king. Don Carlos believes in liberty in spiritual as well as in material affairs and believes also he has told me so that the church and the state should be kept apart in government.

## WAR REVENUE DECISION.

The Tax Must Be Paid on Shipments of Money by Express—Regarding the Sending of Newspapers.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Information having reached the internal revenue bureau that certain express companies were shipping packages of money without affixing a revenue stamp thereon, the commissioner has made a ruling that money shall be regarded as "goods" for the purposes of the act, and, therefore, a stamp must be affixed to the bill of lading or other evidence of receipt given therefor.

The ruling heretofore made that "each bundle of newspapers having a different destination should have a different bill of lading and be stamped" is modified, in view of opinions of senators and members of congress that such was not the intention of the law. Therefore, when the tax of one cent is paid on the general bundle, each package in the general bundle, the commissioner holds, which is taken therefrom and delivered at intermediate points, do not require a separate receipt and stamp.

## Easy Victory for Ryan.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10.—In one of the cleanest and prettiest glove contests ever pulled off in this city, the ring general, "Australian" Jimmy Ryan, disposed of Jack McDonough, of St. Paul, in the eighth round of what was to have been a 20-round contest. Ryan had the best of the battle throughout, landing five blows to one for McDonough.

## Dole Will Be Appointed President.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Senator Morgan, of the Hawaiian commission, is quoted as saying that ex-President Dole will be the first governor of Hawaii and not Minister Sewall, as recently reported.

## ARMY DEMORALIZED.

The Publicity Given to the Condition of Shafter's Men Depreciated.

## IT MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED PEACE.

An Effort Will Be Made in the Future to Guard Such Information More Closely from the Public—Statement of the Secretary of War.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Army officials are greatly relieved to know, from the Santiago dispatches, that what appears to have been a great danger to the American arms has been safely passed by. The reports of the American commanders at Santiago, including all the major generals, division and brigade commanders, which were made public in the news dispatches Thursday, gave for the first time to the public news of the terribly demoralized condition of the American army. If this state of affairs had been known a week ago, the most serious results must have followed. The Spanish government must have been excited to refrain from making peace overtures and to prolong their resistance. The publicity given to these rumors was most strongly deprecated by almost every official of the administration, but the American army at Santiago is being loaded upon transports as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that, within a few days, the bulk of the army will be at sea, bound for Montauk point, L. I.

In the place of these weary and battle-worn troops will be five regiments of immunes, now due at Santiago, supposed to be proof against yellow fever, and at any rate gifted with a fresh store of energy and health to draw upon. Gen. Miles has with him in Porto Rico a force probably equal to the actual demands of the campaign there, so that the heavy reinforcements now on their way to that island, or about to be dispatched, can be safely diverted to Santiago or any other Cuban point at short notice, if occasion should make it necessary.

With a knowledge of these facts, the officials breathe easier and feel tolerably safe as to the future conditions at Santiago. It is supposed that the government censors at New York made an effort to prevent the communication of the facts stated in the Santiago dispatches to Europe, but it is unlikely that they succeeded, inasmuch as the same news, being freely given out at Santiago, undoubtedly must have reached Kingston, Jamaica, and have been transmitted to Europe without censorship at the hands of our government.

It is said to be overstating the case to say that Gen. Shafter was rebuked for allowing publication of the "round-robin" for the secretary of war confined his communication to a simple inquiry as to whether the general had given publicity to the Roosevelt letter and the round-robin, but it is certainly the fact that henceforward a effort will be made to guard such information more closely from the public.

The day had been dull at the war department, considering the existence of a state of war, had it not been for the publication in the newspapers of the round-robin signed by the military commanders at Santiago and the short, but sharp, correspondence between Col. Roosevelt and Secretary Alger. These afforded food for much discussion among all classes of officials, and the belief was general that there are to be further interesting chapters in the correspondence, providing it is deemed harmless to the best interests of the army to allow further publication.

In proof of the allegation that the war department had bestirred itself to succor the unfortunate army at Santiago before the united protest was made, the following is given out by the secretary of war regarding the shipment of troops north from Santiago:

Until quite recently it was supposed that yellow fever was endemic in Santiago and it was not believed that it would be so deadly and spread rapidly on shipboard and result in the death and burial of many at sea. On the 24th, when the secretary of war telegraphed to Gen. Shafter that as soon as the fever subsided the men of his command would be moved north to a camp that had been selected for them on Montauk point. On the 30th of July Gen. Shafter telegraphed: "Made known secretary of war's telegram that troops would be moved north as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men." When, however, the true condition was made known, an order was issued to Gen. Shafter to move his command north as rapidly as possible, and all ships in quarantine service, possible to get to Santiago, were sent there, and the great liners, St. Paul and St. Louis, were also ordered there. All this was done before the communication signed by Gen. Shafter and his general was received, as well as before Col. Roosevelt's letter was published. Over 150 surgeons are at Santiago and 176 immune nurses have been sent there, besides the usual hospital corps that always attends such an army. There have been fewer deaths in Santiago by yellow fever than by typhoid fever in any camp of the same size in the United States.

## Italy's Impoverished Army.

The necessity of calling out the men who were released from service with the colors last year draws attention once more to the state of the Italian army. There are 12 army corps, and so limited are the financial resources of the country that after the staff and the officers have been provided for there is little left for the rank and file. The sad consequence is that, notwithstanding the scores of millions Italy has spent on her army in the past, and the 10,000,000 she is still spending annually, it is insufficient to insure the security of the country. More men have to be called under arms, because the companies of every regiment are much below their normal strength.—Rome Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

If manure is applied when the tree is set out be careful that it is thoroughly incorporated with the soil.—St. Louis Republic.

## NEWS NOTES.

The Curtis Mercantile company, the largest concern at Wellington, Kan., failed with liabilities aggregating about \$43,000.

Gov. F. A. Briggs, of North Dakota, died at Bismarck on the 9th of consumption. Lieut. Gov. J. M. Devine succeeds to the governorship.

Republicans of Nebraska met in state convention at Lincoln to-day. Judge M. L. Hayward, of Nebraska City, will be named for governor.

Over 2,500 wheelmen are attending the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis, Ind. Philadelphia is more largely represented than any other city outside of Indianapolis.

Capt. W. D. Sherman, of company K, Twenty-second Kansas, died in the hospital at Fort Myer, near Washington. His home is at Seneca, Kan. His death will cause promotions as follows: Louis Miller, to be captain; Elliott A. Roy, to be first lieutenant, and Sergt. Roy J. Martin, to be second lieutenant.

## Value of Kansas Farm Products.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—F. D. Cornburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has issued a folder giving interesting statistics relative to Kansas products during the past 20 years. The aggregate value for the 20 years for the principal products is \$3,481,061,751, or an annual average of \$174,053,087. The dairy products have averaged \$4,774,310 for ten years, the best year being 1897, with a value of \$5,359,755.

## To Pay Spain's Debt.

Madrid, Aug. 10.—The queen regent has signed a decree for the payment of the external debt and authorizing the conversion of the debt and providing for an increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain.

The steamer Farallon, which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., said that when she left Singapur, Alaska, 15 or 20 houses were burning and the town was threatened with destruction.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

## Live Stock.

Kansas City, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500; calves, 141; market steady to strong; shipping and dressed beef steers, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; western steers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; cows and heifers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; stockers and feeders, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Hogs—Receipts, 8,500; market 3 to 1c lower at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; market active; sheep, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; lambs, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market firm for natives; Texans steady; steers, native shipping steers, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; stockers and feeders, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; cows and heifers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Texas and Indian steers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; cows and heifers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Hogs—Receipts, 3,000; market 1c lower at 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; packers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; butchers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Sheep—Receipts, 4,000; market steady to firm; native muttons, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; lambs, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; natives, steady; westerns, 3 to 4 1/2; lower; heaves, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; cows and heifers, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Texas steers, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; westerns, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; stockers and feeders, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market slow 5 to 10c lower; light, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; mixed, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; heavy, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; rough, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; market steady to firm; native muttons, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; lambs, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

## Grain and Provisions.

Kansas City, Aug. 9.—Receipts of wheat, 130 cars; a year ago, 347 cars. Sales by car lots: No. 1 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 2 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 3 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 4 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 5 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 6 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 7 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 8 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 9 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 10 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 11 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 12 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 13 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 14 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 15 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 16 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 17 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 18 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 19 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 20 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 21 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 22 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 23 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 24 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 25 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 26 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 27 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 28 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 29 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 30 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 31 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 32 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 33 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 34 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 35 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 36 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 37 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 38 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 39 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 40 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 41 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 42 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 43 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 44 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 45 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 46 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 47 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 48 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 49 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 50 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 51 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 52 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 53 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 54 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 55 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 56 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 57 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 58 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 59 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 60 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 61 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 62 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 63 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 64 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 65 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 66 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 67 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 68 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 69 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 70 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 71 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 72 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 73 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 74 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 75 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 76 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 77 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 78 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 79 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 80 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 81 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 82 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 83 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 84 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 85 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 86 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 87 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 88 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 89 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 90 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 91 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 92 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 93 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 94 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 95 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 96 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 97 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 98 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 99 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 100 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 101 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 102 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 103 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 104 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 105 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 106 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 107 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 108 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 109 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 110 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 111 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 112 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 113 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 114 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 115 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 116 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 117 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 118 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 119 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 120 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 121 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 122 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 123 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 124 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 125 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 126 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 127 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 128 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 129 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 130 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 131 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 132 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 133 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 134 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 135 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 136 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 137 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 138 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 139 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 140 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 141 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 142 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 143 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 144 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 145 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 146 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 147 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 148 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 149 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 150 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 151 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 152 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 153 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 154 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 155 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 156 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 157 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 158 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 159 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 160 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 161 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 162 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 163 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 164 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 165 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 166 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 167 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 168 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 169 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 170 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 171 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 172 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 173 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 174 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 175 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 176 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 177 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 178 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 179 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 180 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 181 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 182 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 183 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 184 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 185 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 186 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 187 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 188 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 189 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 190 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 191 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 192 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 193 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 194 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 195 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 196 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 197 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 198 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 199 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 200 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 201 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 202 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 203 hard, 60 1/2¢; No. 204 hard, 60